

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

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號二十一年十月二十日英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1890.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have just received their New Stock of Carpets, Curtains and Furnishing Goods in this season's designs.

Comprising:

VICTORIAN AXMINSTER PARQUET CARPETS woven in one piece without seam.
WILTON VELVET PILE CARPETS, with Borders and Rugs to match.
BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colourings, with Borders and Rugs to match.
BALMORAL CARPETS in Art Designs and Colourings, with Borders and Rugs to match.
TAPESTRY CARPETS, with Borders and Rugs to match.
A special selection of patterns from \$1.00 per yard.
KENSINGTON CARPETS.—They are inexpensive but most artistic productions of the English Loom, woven in one piece, without seam, Bordered, Fringed, and reversible; may be had in a variety of Patterns and Sizes.
BRUSSELS AND KIDDER SQUARES Bordered and Fringed; A great variety to select from, can be laid same day as purchased.

Special note.—All last year's Patterns greatly reduced.

CURTAINS.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF TAPESTRY CROSS-STRIPED CURTAINS.

4 yds. long, from \$9.00 per pair.

CHENILLE CURTAINS in Exquisite Colourings—Crimson, Gold, Slate, Terra cotta &c., woven in the curtain, with Border and Dado to match.

JEPORE CURTAINS

NATTAM CURTAINS, FRINGED.

KERASUNDA CURTAINS

ORMUDZ CHENILLE CURTAINS

—Also—

A very large Selection of Nottingham Lace and light fabric Curtains in new styles.

TAPESTRIES AND COVERING FABRICS:

A splendid Selection of patterns in Wool, Silk and Wool, and Silk Tapestries, for Curtains and Covering furniture, double width from \$1.00 per yard.

ART SERGES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,

54 INCHES WIDE, \$1.00 PER YARD.

TAPESTRY AND CHENILLE TABLE COVERS IN EVERY SIZE.

SILK FURNITURE PLUSHES, VELVETS AND ROMAN SATINS IN ALL

THE NEWEST SHADES.

BLANKETS AND EIDER DOWN QUILTS.

California, Saxony, and Witney Blankets in every size. Eider Down Quilts and Pillows in a variety of coverings. Every description of Household Drapery.

BEDSTEADS AND SPRING MATTRESSES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have seldom less than 100 Bedsteads in stock of various patterns to suit all purchasers; they have just received a consignment of Elegant Brass and Mother-of-Pearl Bedsteads, which are now on view.

(IN THIS, AS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS, WE OFFER THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.)

SANITARY WOVEN-WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES IN EVERY SIZE, TO FIT ANY BEDSTEAD.

BEDDING:

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY'S BEDDING is all manufactured by themselves and guaranteed pure, new and first-class materials being used. Nearly all sizes are kept ready-made in stock and any size can be made on the shortest notice.

OLD MATTRESSES taken to pieces, purified and re-made.

FURNITURE.

Every description of Household Furniture, Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites, Cabinets and Overmantels, &c., &c.

Old Furniture re-covered equal to new. Estimates and designs free.

Our New Stock of
FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, FIRE DOGS, ASH PANS, COAL VASES,
FIRE SCREENS, NURSERY GUARDS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. respectfully ask intending purchasers to compare the quality and prices of their Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Complete House Furnishers.

Hongkong, November 8th, 1890.

1920

Intimations.

Business Notices.

MARINE HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. WHARF, and is newly built after the design of the LARGEST EUROPEAN HOTELS—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TABLES,

WINEs and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Shipping.

Steamers.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship

Pembroke,

Capt. DUNCASTER, will be

despatched as above on

or about the 13th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 7, 1890. 1910

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

Steamship

Ancona,

Captain W. D. MUDIE,

will leave for the above places on FRIDAY,

the 14th instant, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, November 1, 1890. 1883

NEW HATS.

CHRISTY'S AND HEATH'S BLACK, BROWN AND GREY FELT HATS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE TERAI AND OTHER SOFT FELTS.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE STRAW HATS.

LADIES' FELT HELMETS, AND

CALCUTTA PITH HATS,

TWEED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

Hongkong, July 28, 1890.

W. POWELL & Co.

NOW LANDING

EX STEAMSHIP GLEN GYLE.

FURTHER DELIVERIES OF NEW GOODS.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, November 8, 1890.

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurbished in a most comfortable and handsome style, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Services of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and good TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINNER HALL. The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS. The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

MESSRS. DORABEE & HING KEE,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 18, 1890.

Intimations.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 17th November, 1890, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, November 8, 1890. 1927

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Third COMPETITION for the Subscription CHALLENGE CUPS and RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., commencing at 3.15 o'clock p.m. Range—800 and 900 Yards. 10 Shots at each range. Entries to be made on or before Friday, the 14th Inst.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 o'clock p.m.

FRANK COLLINS,

for Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, November 10, 1890. 1934

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,

No. 1165.

AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE WARE, comprising—

KANGA, JIANI, KI-TO, TOKIO and SATSUMA VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, TEA SETS and ORNAMENTS.

A SET OF KANGA DINNER, DESERT and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, ENAMELLED WARE, and EGGS-SHELL WARE.

LAQUERED INLAID TRAYS and CABINETS.

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED SCREENS and KAKIMONO.

ONE BLACKWOOD-GARVED INLAID SCREEN with IVORY INLAID PANELS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—AS CUSTOMARY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 11, 1890. 1945

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 18th day of November, 1890, at 2.30 p.m., on the Premises.—

(By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE),

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUNDS,

SITUATED AT YOWMATEE, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE, as KOWLOON INLAND Lot No. 216, together with the BUILDINGS thereon.

After which at the same time

and place.

WILL BE SOLD

SUNDAY MACHINERY,

comprising—

LATHING, DRILLING, PLANING and CUTTING MACHINES.

CENTRIFUGAL WHEEL, DONKEY ENGINE,

AND BOILER, PLATE ROLLING MACHINE,

TOOLS, &c., &c.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 11, 1890. 1944

Shipping.

Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENS-

LAND PORTS, and taking

</div

Intimations.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. MAHMEDEBOY FECKERAN
is being about to proceed to Bombay,
Mr. SOOMARBOY MOWJER ASSUMES
CHARGE OF MY BUSINESS from this date and
is authorized to sign the Firm in Hongkong
and China.

EBRAHIMBOY PABANEY.
Hongkong, November 1, 1890.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LTD.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to insure
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1890.

1340

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E.
MAJOR GENERAL BARKER.

G RACIE PLAISTED'S
MY SWEETHEART
COMPANY.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
THURSDAY, November 13th,
DONISTHORPE'S
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

SATURDAY, November 15th,
LEOCO'S 'MANOLA.'

Box Play at Meers Kelly & Walsh's.
CHAS. HARDING,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 12, 1890.

1350

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

The Co.'s Steamship
Chingwo,
T. STANTON, Commd'r,
will be despatched at
above TO-MORROW, the 13th Instant, at
noon.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 12, 1890.

1360

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
The Steamship
Electra,
Captain P. Möller, will
be despatched at the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th Inst.,
at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMENS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 12, 1890.

1370

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

ADM. W. SPES, American barque, Capt.
A. D. Field.—Order.

DOROTHY, British barque, Capt. A. Croal.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, Capt. Chas.
H. Luberts.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1890.

1380

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contri-
butions for the year ending 31st December
last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION
of the PROFITS reserved for Contributors
may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to the 30th day of NOVEMBER NEXT,
will be adjusted by the Company, and no
Claims or Alterations will be subsequently
admitted.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, October 15, 1890.

1390

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested
to send in to this Office a List of their
Contributions for the year ending
31st December last, in Order that the
PROPORTION OF PROFIT for that year
to be Paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS
may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th Instant, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent Claims
or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1890.

1378

M A C S AINE
SPECIAL BLEND OF
FINEST OLD VATTED
SCOTCH WHISKY,
'Of unsurpassed body and exquisite
highly refined flavour.'

Price, \$10 per case.

Sole Agent:
JOHN D. HUTCHISON.

Hongkong, October 30, 1890.

1375

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
Optometrist, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

Woolcombe's CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

Astronomical, Lunette and other
Compasses, Admiralty and Mariner's
CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

Royal Steven & Electro-Plated Ware,
Christie & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in every variety.

D I A M O N D S
AND OTHERS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY,

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London

PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

745

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.)

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF SHORT LENGTHS OF THE BEST MAKES OF
CARPETS,
SUITABLE FOR
SMALL ROOMS, OFFICES, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1323

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel	Agents	Date of Leaving.
Bangkok	Chow Fa (s).	Yuen Fat Hong.	Nov. 14, at 9 a.m.
Bremen & Ports of Call	Hannover (a).	Norddeutscher Lloyd.	Nov. 23, at 11 a.m.
London & Ports of Call	Rosetta (s).	P. & O. S. N.	Nov. 13, at noon.
London	Chingwo (s).	Arnold, Karburg & Co.	Nov. 13, at noon.
London, & Suez Canal	Menelaus (s).	Butterfield & Swire.	November 16.
Marselles, & Suez	Natal (s).	Massachusetts Maritime	Nov. 20, at noon.
Neakti, Kohé & Thium	Pemba (s).	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 13.
New York	Faithful Tucker.	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
New York	Faithful Tucker.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Nov. 13, at 1 p.m.
New York	China (s).	O. & S. S. Co.	Nov. 25, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, & Japan	Delight (s).	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Empress (s).	Strait's Amoy & Co.	Nov. 18, at noon.
Singapore, & Ceylon	Empress (s).	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Nov. 14, daylight.
Singapore, & Ceylon	Empress (s).	Russell & Co.	Nov. 22, at 4 p.m.
Taiwan (s).	Empress (s).	Canadian Pacific S. Co.	Nov. 18, at noon.
Taiwan (s).	Empress (s).	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nov. 14, at 11 a.m.
Taiwan (s).	Empress (s).	Siemens & Co.	Nov. 14, at 11 a.m.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS—NOVEMBER 11, 1890

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.	60,000	\$ 125	all	5237 1/2, ex. div., cum new [Issue]
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	60,000	\$ 125	\$ 62.50	\$ 200
MANARINE INSURANCE.	10,000	\$ 260	\$ 50	\$ 1118, ex.
Capton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$ 83.33	25	641
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$ 1,000	200 nominal	
China Insurance Co., Limited.	5,000	\$ 200	50	50 TL. 300
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$ 100	2	210
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$ 250	25	856, buyers, ex. div.
Union Insurance Association, Ltd.	8,000	\$ 100	all	TL. 882

WIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.... 20,000 \$ 100 all 20 889

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.... 8,000 \$ 250 all 50 830

Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.... 20,000 \$ 100 all 20 818, buyers

DOCKS.

Chingwo & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.... 12,500 \$ 125 all 75 % prem.

STEAMBOATS.

China and Manlia B. S. Co., Ltd.... 3,500 \$ 50 all 125

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.... 20,000 \$ 50 all 247

I. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.... 80,000 \$ 20 all 388

Indo-China N. S. Company, Limited.... 60,000 \$ 10 all 50 7/8 dia.

Steam Launch N. Company, Limited.... 2,000 \$ 50 30 par, buyers

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Company, Limited.... 15,000 \$ 100 all 8171

Luzon Sugar Company, Limited.... 7,000 \$ 100 all 8110

WHARVES.

HK & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.... 20,000 \$ 50 all 874

LAND AND BUILDING.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited.... 50,000 \$ 100 all 893, sellers

Kowloon Land and Building Company.... 6,000 \$ 50 30 818, sellers

Peak Building Company.... 1,000 \$ 100 all 8200

Richmond Terrace Building Co.... 1,000 \$ 100 all 8200

Shanghai Land Company, Limited.... 10,000 \$ 50 30 TL. 24

West Point Building Co., Limited.... 10,000 \$ 50 30 TL. 115 1/2

Trust and Loan Co. of China Co., Ltd.... 10,000 \$ 100 1,2170

TRAMWAYS.

HK High-Low Level Tramways Co., Ltd.... 1,200 \$ 100 all 8115

MINING.

Jelsho Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.... 4,500 \$ 5 all 83

Pujiong & Sungtze Du Saman Co., Ltd.... 60,000 \$ 10 all 83

Minco Co., Ltd.... 115,000 \$ 5 5 282.20

Salama Tin Mining Company, Limited.... 25,000 \$ 5 5 35

Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin.... 8,000 Fox 600 Fox 50 \$ 400

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd....

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. informs us that the Co.'s s.s. *Nisant*, left Sincapore for this port on the 1st inst., at 4 p.m.—Also, that the Company's steamship *Gavion* left Bombay for this port on the 8th inst.

They are discussing at present in Manila as to the best employment to be given to the men remaining in hand of the subscription to construct the gunboat *Filipinas*. The most acceptable opinion seems to be that of building another vessel of the same kind but smaller in dimensions.

Tax Stroobos, correspondent of the *N.O. Daily News*, writes:—Over [against] the painful talk of flood and want that come to you from the North let me place the cheerful fact that in the delta of the Yangtze River the rice crop is unusually fine. I have recently been from Hangchow to Shanghai, and along the whole line I found that the rice crop already harvested is abundant. By strict count I found that rice stalks with 60, 65, and 70 grains are common; 80 and 90 frequent, and 100 by no means rare; 145 the highest. Making all due allowance for loss it is safe to say that the farmers are not reaping thirty or forty bushels of rice for each bushel of seed sown. The cotton crop is very light owing to dry weather. The export of cotton to the ports of Japan is increasing year by year, and this partial failure of the crop will be felt by both China and her entrepôtsneighboring.

The Pahang correspondent of the *Straits Times*, writes:—The subject of Mons. Mayrene, soi disant Marie I, Roi des Sardins, being in the Island of Toman was mentioned a short time ago. I am now informed that it is M. Mayrene's intention to leave Toman before the moonsoon sets in, so that there is a chance of His Majesty being seen in Singapore. His establishment at Toman consists of some Chinese boys and two Egyptians, together with a couple of his compatriots named M. M. Scott and Villerey. He has built a fair-sized house on the west of the island, and got his provisions, &c., from Singapore and Endau by means of two boats which he has with him. M. Scott joined M. Mayrene in August, and a few days afterwards M. Villerey arrived there. Mario I has had to suffer a loss in the death of M. Villerey, who was His Majesty's medical advisor. Some time ago some apprehension was felt at the idea which was bruited about that M. Mayrene was using Toman as a depot for a filibustering expedition, but this rumour had been denied by M. Mayrene who is stated to have said that he has come to the coast of Pahang simply for the benefit of health which has been far from good form for some time now. Can the rumour of a probable rising of the Malays when the Kualas close have any connection with the Frenchmen at Toman? Perhaps this belief has been the origin of the communication from one of your correspondents in a late issue of the *Times*, to which I gave a contradiction not long ago.

The *Shanghai Mercury* translated the following from a native paper:—An Imperial Edict dated the 16th of the 9th moon. A censor named Nu Te Tsai sent a memorial to the Tao-tse petitioning that the work of repairing the E-woo Palace might be stopped, on the ground of expense. Besides pointing out that at present there is a great deal of suffering from the inundations around the capital and elsewhere, it recounted how the branches of the Yangtze River are not yet properly closed, and that the money spent on repairing deserted old palaces might well be otherwise employed, as the former in question were not fit for the present. The Emperor in reply rebuked the censore for the cause for making such a proposal. The E-woo Palace, or residence, was built by the Emperor Kien Lung, who dedicated it to his mother as a dutiful son should. In the garden Kien Lung erected a spacious temple to the memory of his mother. For some years the place has been neglected and disused, and consequently has gone to almost complete ruin, but some time ago the present Emperor conceived the laudable idea of repairing all such neglected sacred places, and accordingly issued a decree two years ago, to have the E-woo rebuilt, which work has been in hand ever since. The Emperor now asks the censor how it is that while all the Mandarins of the Empire are aware of the facts, that he should have remained in ignorance of them. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has now been labouring for some twenty years, and her son says it is time she should enjoy some repose for the rest of her life, and the E-woo, if put into habitable order, would be a most suitable place for her Majesty to pass her declining years in. The Emperor concluded his rebuke to the censor by asking how dare he presume to comment upon the actions of his Imperial master in such an impudent way, and orders the Board of Punishments to determine his penalty for this scurrilous offence.

A MOUNTAIN correspondent, under date 4th October, writes to the *Cairns Times*:—

"For the past fortnight harvest operations have been general over our province. Though not equal to last year the produce is of good bulk and of fair quality. Small millet of all varieties is at its best, and beans, the great exporting article of this province, are an excellent crop as to both bulk and quality. Large millet, which provides the staple food for the people here, gave promise of a magnificent crop—equal to last year's. But it was attacked by a small insect which, like a plague, fastened upon every plant, and in all Southern Manchuria this crop, though bulky as straw, is of poor quality as grain. Partly on this account and partly from the demand from Tientsin, the price of this millet has advanced considerably. From the north comes news that hoarfrost descended so early that the millet was checked in filling up, and it is not therefore anticipated that the north will be able to counterbalance the insect-bitten southern crop."

For the past two months boats have been seized on the river and carts levied in town to send grain from the officials of Minchuria to the suffering around Tientsin. From Moukden 10,000 tan (25) of about 340 cart-loads, were sent away in boats to Nenowang a month ago. A similar quantity has gone since and is going now. And a third "military" tan is to be started off immediately. Other 30,000 tan have gone or are going from other riverine ports to be sent by steamer or gondola from New Chawang.

"The duty of transmitting this grain is laid on the Government General on a military General, a gentleman who deserves great credit for his generosity and activity in alleviating the distresses caused by the recent famine here. The General has, however, to pay the various debts he has incurred till the lower ranks of soldiers find occupation, not unoccupied, in hunting up hidden carts and trudging on unwilling horse owners. Some officers have to go down river with the loads, and one superior officer told me he had to go to Tientsin and write to Peking before his connection with the relief work leaves."

This beer of the Manila brewery—a new variety in the Philippines—will be offered for sale at Manila on the 15th instant.

They apparently go in for grandmotherly legislation with a vengeance in Norway. A law has just been promulgated there (the *Daily News* say) to the effect that no girl shall be eligible for the marriage state until she is proficient in spinning, knitting, and baking.

Bacon Do Worms, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in the course of a recent speech, said that her Majesty's Government were doing their best to promote the greater system of Colonial defence, and he might say that in all the large works about to be undertaken guns of the newest and best type would be supplied by the Imperial Government. The Colonies themselves would be building the fortifications. Baron Do Worms concluded with a warm tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the Colonies.

A RECENT leader in the *Shen-pao* treats extensively of Japan, praised her for an enlightened and progressive country, and dwells particularly on the excellence of her manufactures and the skill of the inventors. The article describes at length how some of the best paying factories of that country are worked, —among others the methods employed in the numerous silk and cotton cloth mills throughout Japan, where, it points out, water is used as a motor instead of steam, the former being every bit as good as the latter, and much cheaper. The Japanese are now able to make the necessary machinery for such concerns themselves, and as water power is so easily to be had over the whole country, this method of running factories is peculiarly adapted to Japan.

SUPREME COURT.
IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before Sir James Russell, *Chief Justice*, and Mr Justice Fielding Clarke, *Puisne Judge*)
Wednesday, Nov. 12.

ESTATE v. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
This is the return of a rule nisi calling on the defendant to show cause why the Government should not be restrained from proceeding with the Praya Reclamation work opposite the sea front of the City Hall. Mr Francis Q.C., instructed by M. Aspinwall, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General (Hon. E. J. Ackroyd), instructed by Mr A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, for the defence.

The Attorney General said in the petition and affidavits which had been filed in the case it was set forth that the plaintiff had a right of direct access to the sea from the marine frontage of the lot on which the City Hall was situated. In the answer to the petition this right was denied altogether, no such right could be imported into the lease. Nor was it contended in any way that the lot would always remain a marine lot. It was also submitted in the defense that the work carried on was carried on by virtue of an ordinance. The lot was given by the Crown in consideration of a yearly rent of \$1 and a payment of \$5 at the sealing of the lease for the special purpose of being used as the site of a City Hall. It was also a condition of the lease that the property could not be sold or mortgaged. The Crown reserved the right of resuming the land. He submitted that the plea for the defense was a full answer to the statements for the plaintiff and that no injunction could be granted against the Government for doing work which the Government had been authorized to do by law. He understood that one of his learned friend's contentions would be that the Legislature could not pass this law, that it was ultra vires. According to Her Majesty's Letters Patent the Legislative Council was empowered to make laws for the peace and order and good government of the Colony, and he submitted that within the limits of the colony this power was supreme and not merely a delegated power. The question as to the powers of colonial Legislatures had been raised several times before and he proceeded to refer to a number of cases on the subject. From these cases he submitted it would be seen that the powers of colonial Legislatures within the respective colonies were supreme, and therefore as the Legislator of this colony could not pass this law, that it was ultra vires.

Mr Francis said that the Royal Assent was given to the ordinance, and he submitted that within the limits of the colony this power was supreme and not merely a delegated power. The question as to the powers of colonial Legislatures had been raised several times before and he proceeded to refer to a number of cases on the subject. From these cases he submitted it would be seen that the powers of colonial Legislatures within the respective colonies were supreme, and therefore as the Legislator of this colony could not pass this law, that it was ultra vires.

Mr Justice Clarke said there was no evidence of its value being diminished by the place being surrounded by lofty buildings.

Mr Justice Clarke said there was certainly no evidence of diminished value.

Mr Francis said he rather thought Mr Ryrie would say that such would be the case, and that he, himself, was sufficient in intellect to perceive proceedings like these.

Sir James Russell.—Supposing there were damage, the place cost \$1 a year and the question would be how much in the way of damages could be recovered.

Mr Francis.—Her Majesty does not assert the simple done and damage in?

Sir James Russell.—The Government assents. Can you give us any information as to what the difference is between the force of an ordinance confirmed by the Queen and Council and one simply confirmed by the Secretary of State?

The Attorney General was unable to say.

Mr Francis said even if the ordinance were confirmed by the Queen and Council it would still be ultra vires, as the royal prerogative could not be exercised to dispose of a subject of private rights. Such a thing was distinctly contrary to Magna Charta.

The Attorney General said that assuming the power of the Legislature to pass the ordinance he hardly thought it necessary to produce any authority to show that this would be a complete answer. He did, however, cite a few cases on the point.

Sir James Russell said in the case referred to compensation seemed to have been given.

The Attorney General said no question of compensation had been raised in this case. This was not a case for an injunction as the damage was being done.

Mr Justice Clarke.—Is there no compensation clause in the lease?

The Attorney General said the holders under the lease were entitled to three months' notice of the intention to resume the land to a full and fair compensation to be assessed by the Surveyor General, but there was no intention to resume the land.

Mr Francis said there was a resumption of rights attached to the land.

The Attorney General concurred that there were no such rights as were alleged. The affidavit that had been put in, he gathered, that a point would be made as to this being a marine lot, but this was a mere designation which conferred no rights whatever.

Sir James Russell.—Yes, if it had been a case between two private individuals it would be valuable, but he need only remind their Lordships of the purpose for which the property was demised and to which it was.

Mr Francis.—No, my Lord, I don't think I should have been here if it had been a private case.

Sir James Russell.—I don't know about that, but at all events this is a very important matter. You wish to stop a large public work, and I think that is a matter which ought to come up once it is decided by the Full Court, so that an appeal might be made as soon as possible to the Privy Council.

The Attorney General—Me Francis has said that if this matter had been between two private individuals the Court would not have been troubled with it. I take upon myself the responsibility of bringing the case into Court, and I think considering the issues involved I was fully justified in doing so.

In regard to the Praya Reclamation scheme a different arrangement had been made by the Government with the inhabitants. Against the affidavit filed by Mr Francis he put inously Mr Bruce Shepherd, who as land officer and Secretary to the Land Commission had an opportunity of making himself fully cognisant of the ordinary conditions of land sales in the colony. In this affidavit Mr. Shepherd stated that marine lots were of various kinds, but in every case the right to the foreshore had always been given by the Crown and had never been given up except by special arrangement. An affidavit by Mr Bowler of the Surveyor General's department was also put in, which went pretty much to the same effect.

Mr Francis asked to be allowed to cross-examine Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Bowler, and permission was granted.

E. Bowler, of the Surveyor General's Department, was then cross-examined by Mr Francis. He said—I know of no case in which any such question as is referred to here arises. I am not aware of any case in which the question of the Government's right to the foreshore in connection with any marine lot has arisen. I am not aware that the Government has ever asserted that right in express terms.

By the Attorney General—I am not aware of anything having been done to show that the Government abandoned its right in any case.

Bruce Shepherd, examined by Mr Francis.—What constitutes a marine lot proper I understand to be a piece of ground entirely covered by the sea, but that is not the meaning of the term, as I understand it now. I have seen the notification of the first marine lots put up for sale in 1812. They were referred to as number of lots on the North side of Queen's Road fronting the sea. Some of these I infer must have been wholly or partially under water. Marine does not mean something on land but something in the sea.

Mr Francis.—Then a marine villa is a villa in the sea. (Laughter.)

Witness.—Yes, or on the sea. There has been an inland lot sold which was covered by the sea. (Laughter.) What is understood by a marine lot now is a lot in the vicinity of the sea; "maritime lot" would be a more appropriate designation. By foreshore I mean the land between high and low-water marks. There are about eighty marine lots now existing which originally fronted the sea but which have now other lots between them and the sea. This has been effected by reclamation. In every case the lot-holders or their assigns have been allowed to hold till land reclaimed. I know of no case in which the rent of the original lot has been reduced in consequence of these reclamations.

By the Attorney General—in the case in which owners of marine lots have been allowed to hold land reclaimed in front of their lots there has been one of a special arrangement with the Government.

Mr Francis, in replying to the Attorney General, said it was not denied that the property in the foreshore and in the bed of the harbour was in the Crown, nor was it denied that the ownership of any property over the foreshore or the sea was in the Crown, but the right attached to a marine lot belonged to the lessee and one of those was that his lot should remain as near the sea as possible.

Mr Justice Clarke said that such would be the case, and that he, himself, was sufficient in intellect to perceive proceedings like these.

Sir James Russell.—Supposing there were damage, the place cost \$1 a year and the question would be how much in the way of damages could be recovered.

Mr Francis submitted that there was no question of damage. There was an invasion of a right and an injunction might be given although they did not show ten cents' worth of damage. An injunction in fact was the legal remedy in such a case. But with regard to damage, what was there to prevent the lessor from letting the basin in front of the hall to the Boat Club as was proposed at one time. Although Mr. Bruce Shepherd and Mr. Bowler advised the court to grant an interim injunction, it was held that the lessor had not been assented to by the lessor.

Mr Justice Clarke.—I don't quite understand what you mean. Do you mean that it would have been disposed of more quickly when irreparable damage was being done.

Mr Francis.—Her Majesty does not assert the simple done and damage in?

Sir James Russell.—The Government assents. Can you give us any information as to what the difference is between the force of an ordinance confirmed by the Queen and Council and one simply confirmed by the Secretary of State?

The Attorney General was unable to say.

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Sir James Russell.—I am sure Mr Francis did not intend to make any observation reflecting in any way on the case.

Mr Francis.—I have not the faintest recollection of having said anything about the case not being brought into Court if it had been between private parties.

Mr Francis, proceeding to comment on the Ordinance, said a moment or two ago he would never have allowed to pass by the Imperial Parliament, sweeping away, as they did, private rights and giving powers to one person to do what he pleased.

Mr Francis said that the leases nominated the Surveyor General as the person to assess compensation.

Mr Francis said that was very much different. The Surveyor General was to fix a full and fair compensation, but the Governor was now allowed to say whether there should or should not be any compensation at all.

The Lordships said they would give their decision on an early date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JUBILEE STATUE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

Hongkong, 12th Nov. 1890.

Sir—I fully endorse your remarks about the Jubilee of the Colony. A paradise of the tropics is about all that the occasion demands. 1890 may be considered the jubilee of the military or Imperial occupation of the island, but the Colony, as a colony, did not spring into existence till two years later, when the charter was given.

And, speaking of jubilees, what about the status of Her Majesty which certain very kind-hearted residents determined should be created (at the Colony's expense)? Not that I or anybody else was in favour of it. Dry goods of all kinds have advanced from 10 to 25 per cent, and cigars are now sold at nearly double their former price. These two items alone are enough to raise the bow! for it touches a tender place, the pocket-book.

A general thing the bill will not affect the imports from China. The only thing which might under certain conditions affect that country is the arbitrary power which the bill gives to the Governor.

On the other hand, the Chinese Government should in revenue for the Jubilee.

DEMOCRACY AND COLONIAL FINANCE.

There are few things more misleading to a traveller than his first impressions of the prosperity and condition of a Colony.

Finance with Old World States and cities both satisfies the greedy man of the Victorian working man, and attracts immigrants from other less-favoured Colonies where loan-money is less plentiful.

It is a curious piece of irony that the *new* China which has helped to bring the financial misfortune of New Zealand is now steadily abandoning her for Victoria, leaving the burden of public debt, piled up largely for its own profit, to be suffered by the luckless owners of property.

And, speaking of inflation, what about the *old* Chinese? The *new* Chinese is a *little* better, but the *old* Chinese is a *lot*

To Let.

ST. FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 15, PRAYA CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, March 21, 1890. 529

TO LET.

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BLUE BUILDINGS.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 1, GROUND FLOOR of No. 2, FIRST FLOOR of No. 3.
Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, October 28, 1890. 1866

HONGKONG ICI COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.

WHAT Suite of OFFICES on the FIRST Floor of the Company's Premises in 1st House Lane, at present occupied by Messrs. Holliday, Wiss & Co., with entrance from Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.

Also,

ONE GODOWN on the GROUND FLOOR which can be let in connection with the above Office, or separately as desired.

For Full Particulars, apply to the MANAGER at the Depot, or to

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Hongkong, January 27, 1890. 167

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TO BE LET.

THREE HOUSES at Wild Dell Building, Wan Chai Road. A BUNGLOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.

No. 1, RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.

Apply to HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap. If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to JOHN A. JUDD.

35, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, October 4, 1890. 1691

Intimations.

THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE FINAL CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per Share will be on the First of November, 1890, and SHAREHOLDERS are requested to PAY the sum to the Undersigned by BANK DEMAND DRAFT on London in favor of themselves, on or before that date.

All DRAFT UNPAID on the 1st November, will be liable to INTEREST at the Rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per Annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1890. 1699

THE IMURIS MINES LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the CERTIFICATES, for Endorsement, should accompany the BANK DRAFT sent in Payment of the FINAL CALL of 5/- per Share due on the 1st November, 1890.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1890. 1785

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... \$5,000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 2,500,000 RESERVE FUND..... 1,250,000

Board of Directors:

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Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

Lee Sing, S. C. Madsen, Esq.

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MONEY ADVANCED on MORTGAGE, on LAND or BUILDINGS, PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, and all kinds of Agency and Comission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Fall Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. 844

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION—No. 000.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

The Government are prepared to Receive TENDERS for the following FARMS for 1891.

The Optium Farm.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium or opium in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to procure and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Drums.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum rental per acre allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tacls. Checa. House. 8 c. 6 8 0 10.00^{c.} Not more than 120 acres may be taken up by one person.

3 2 0 5.00^{c.} One acre may be taken up by two persons.

0 6 1 1.00^{c.} One acre may be taken up by three persons.

0 2 0 0.50^{c.} One acre may be taken up by four persons.

0 1 0 0.15^{c.} One acre may be taken up by five persons.

1 Ball. 0 0.02^{c.} One acre may be taken up by six persons.

2. The Spirit Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Prohibited Liquors of Chinese manufacture and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture and the so-called Opium to sell and to manufacture and who cause license to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

This Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII, of 1889, and 111, of 1888.

3. The Gambling Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Gambling Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III, of 1888 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 123, of 1889.

4. The Gambling Restriction Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II, of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The Customs Farm.—Including the sole right to call all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government, viz.—On the East Coast—Ex. or Int. Duties on Batian, Guta, Wax, Bird's-nest, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirit, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. The Blackan Farm.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan and/or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan.

7. The Birds nest Farm, Darby Bay. Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Macau and Gulgao Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place, viz.:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River to Padas Bay on the West Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tantong Inarutang to Sibuncu Bay, including Larut, Lubuk, Segat, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segatana and all rivers within the District.

3. The Simpura District from Simpura to Batu Tenaga, and the

4. The West Coast District: from Tantong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. Kedah District.—From Tanjung Inarutang to Sampangangio Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Islands of Banguey and Balambangan.

6. Gaya District.—From Sampangangio Point to Gaya River, including Abai, Ampong, Sulaman, Tawau, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kinabatangan and all Rivers south to and including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

7. Padis District.—From Kwan Penyu to Sutong, including Klias, Padas-Danum, and Padas Basar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—For the Opium Farm only. Each Tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan and for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pounding, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, on or before 30th NOVEMBER. All Tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential" Tender for Revenue Farm.

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kundas, Gaya, Padis, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of NOVEMBER.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Each Tender should specify in full the Name, Residences, and occupation of the Persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to Tender in their own Names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but these doing so should send their names with Envelope marked "Private" to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, who will be responsible for the same.

Passengers by this Blue have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passenger, who have paid full fare, reembarking at San Francisco, will be entitled to a discount of 10%.

This discount does not extend to the highest or any Tender.

Each Tender should specify in full the Name, Residences, and occupation of the Persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to Tender in their own Names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but these doing so should send their names with Envelope marked "Private" to the Governor at Government House.

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